

CHAPTER 3: MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN

HISTORY

The Menominee Indians are the oldest continuous residents of Wisconsin, who once occupied over 10 million acres of land, which is now central and mid-eastern Wisconsin and part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Today, the MITW possesses 10 towns covering about 235,523 acres of land. The Menominee Indians throughout history have been challenged constantly, but continued to work together to promote and preserve their cultural identity. To fully understand the Menominee Indians; one must understand their history.¹ The following is a brief history of the Menominee Indians from the late 1700's to the present.

Pre-treaty Era

The Menominee are an Algonquin speaking nation and the name "O-MAEQ-NO-MIN-NI-WUK" means "WILD RICE PEOPLE". Long ago, the French called the Menominee the "Folle Avoine Nation" or the "Nation of the Wild Oats", because of the dependence on the wild rice. It was said that when the Menominee entered an area the wild rice followed and when they left the area, the wild rice passed. The Menominee lived by hunting, fishing and gathering. The abundant wild rice was the staple food which was augmented by corn, beans and squash, grown in small gardens.²



Photo by Eli Sagor

Treaty Era

1817 Treaty of Peace at St Louis

The Menominee Indians made peace with the United States after fighting with the British in the War of 1812.

1821 & 1822

The Menominee and Ho-Chunk Indians negotiated two treaties for lands in Wisconsin with the Oneida, Stockbridge-Munsee, and Brothertown Indians, who emigrated from New York to avoid new settler encroachment, in 1821 and 1822. The first, in 1821, ceded a small tract of land along the Fox River; the second, in 1822, ceded over 6.7 million acres of land. The Menominee and Ho-Chunk Indians later argued that the two treaties were invalid because they were not informed of all provisions.³

¹ Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin Facts and Figures Reference Book, 2004 - 2010 Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin

² Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin Facts and Figures Reference Book, 2004 - 2010 Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin

³ Indian Country, Menominee History, 3/29/12 - <http://www.mpm.edu/wirp/icw-153.html>

1825 Treaty of Prairie du Chien

The Treaty of Prairie du Chien fixed boundary lines between the Menominee Indians and other surrounding tribes.

1827 Treaty of Butte des Morts

The Treaty of Butte des Morts defined boundary lines between the Menominee, Chippewa, and Winnebago.

1831 Treaties of Washington

The Treaties of Washington took place between 1831 and 1832; the United States negotiated three new treaties that ceded 3.5 million acres.

1836 Treaty of the Cedars

The Menominee Indians ceded to the United States about 4 million acres of land, which is now the cities of Marinette, Oconto, Appleton, Neenah, Menasha, Oshkosh, Wausau, Wisconsin Rapids, and Stevens Point.⁴

1848 Treaty of Lake Poygan

The Treaty of Lake Poygan arranged the sale of 4.5 million acres of Menominee Indian land to the United States for \$350,000 and 600,000 acres in Crow Wing County Minnesota. If the Menominee Indians refused to sell, they would have been taken without payment and moved to Crow Wing County. Tribal leaders visited Crow Wing County Minnesota and determined that the land was not acceptable; they considered it hostile. Tribal leaders convinced the United States Government to let them stay and revisit the treaty.⁵

1852

The Tribe was granted permission to move to the present area that would become today's reservation.

1854 Treaty at the Falls of Wolf River

The Wolf River Treaty with the United States Government relinquished the 600,000 acres in Crow Wing County Minnesota, for 276,480 acres of their original land in Wisconsin.

1856 Treaty of Keshena

Two towns of the original reservation went to the Stockbridge-Munsee Indians an emigrant tribe from the east.

⁴ Indian Country, Menominee History, 3/29/12 - <http://www.mpm.edu/wirp/icw-153.html>

⁵ Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin Facts and Figures Reference Book, 2004 - 2010 Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin

1886

The Tribe opened a new saw mill in 1886 that had the capacity to produce 15,000 board feet of lumber per day.

1961

Termination Act (Public Law 108) - Act abolished the Menominee Reservation and eliminated the Menominee Indian identity. They lost their tribal land and assets and were effectively prevented from any efforts toward self-determination. As a result of the Termination Act, a two part plan came into effect:

1. Formation of the entire reservation into a new county; and
2. Ownership of assets by the Menominee with the operation under a private management trust agreement.

Trust responsibility was assigned to the Menominee Common Stock and Voting Trust. The General Council elected four Menominee and three non-Menominee to positions on the trust. The Voting Trust, in turn, selected five non-Menominee and four Menominee to a Board of Directors, supervising management of a new corporation called Menominee Enterprises Incorporated (MEI). Corporate decisions on tribal assets could be made with a two-thirds majority vote of the Board of Directors of MEI. Three hundred and twenty-seven thousand (327,000) shares of corporation stock were transferred to the voting Trust. The Voting Trust then issued Voting Trust certificates, no shares, to tribal members.⁶

1968

MEI and N.E. Isaacson & Associates headed a joint venture to develop recreation land called the "Lakes of the Menominee" project due to excessive tax burdens. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) issued a permit to build three dams on the project, the first one to be at the outlet of Wahtoah Lake. In 1969, the DNR authorized the second dam at the outlet at Blacksmith, Little Blacksmith, Spring and Peshtigo Lakes. This prompted formation of a group called DRUMS (Determination of Rights and Unity for Menominee Shareholders) in protest to the sale of the land. The situation caused a split of the Menominee People. Four DRUMS candidates were elected to the Voting Trust and MEI Board of Directors through DRUMS efforts. The new leadership of MEI dissolved their partnership with N.E. Isaacson & Associates and stopped land sales.⁷

1973

Restoration Act – Reverses the Termination Act

1979

Legislature was formed

⁶ Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin Facts and Figures Reference Book, 2004 - 2010 Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin

⁷ Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin Facts and Figures Reference Book, 2004 - 2010 Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin

THE MENOMINEE INDIANS TODAY

Geographical Setting

The Menominee Indian Reservation is located in Central Wisconsin and is approximately 45 miles northwest of the City of Green Bay. The reservation shares nearly identical boundaries with the County of Menominee with the area known as Middle Village being the exception. Middle Village is located in Shawano County in the Town of Red Springs. The reservation borders three counties; Langlade, Oconto and Shawano. There are five main communities on the reservation; the two main villages of Neopit and Keshena, two smaller villages of Middle Village and Zoar, and a more scattered community called South Branch.

The reservation size is 235,523 acres, or approximately 357.96 square miles, and contains roughly 223,500 acres of heavily forested lands, representing the largest single tract of virgin timberland in Wisconsin. The elevation in Keshena is 829 feet above sea level. There are four major rivers flowing through the reservation, the Evergreen, the Oconto, the Red, and the Wolf.

⁸ The Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin Reservation map is located in **Exhibit 3-1**.

*MITW history and geographic setting was taken from the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, Facts and Figures Reference Book, December 15, 2004.

Demographic Analysis

The demographics analysis provides information regarding the socioeconomic conditions and growth patterns within the MITW. This information aids in defining existing weaknesses in the transportation network.

Population Trends

The population of the Menominee Reservation in this document was determined by using the same rationale as the Menominee Tribe's 2004 Facts and Figures Reference Book, which was found by adding the population of Menominee County to the population of Middle Village, Census Designated Place (CDP)⁹. Using this reasoning, the population of the Menominee Reservation in 2010 was 4,513, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. This methodology was chosen to remain consistent with the Tribe's previous 2004 Facts and Figures report and because this transportation plan encompasses and provides future planning for the entire area within Menominee County and Middle Village, not only the Reservation Trust Land. These Reservation boundaries will allow the Long-Range Transportation Plan to more accurately depict the demographic and economic climate of the Menominee Reservation.

Menominee Reservation's rate of population change between 1990 and 2010 (**Table 3-1 & Figure 3-1**) increased by 16.0 percent, outpacing Menominee County (8.8 percent), Shawano County (12.9 percent) and Langlade County (2.4 percent), while just missing the State of Wisconsin (16.3 percent). During this time period¹⁰, the population grew from 3,890 people in

⁸ Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin Facts and Figures Reference Book, 2004 - 2010 Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin

⁹ CDPs are populated areas that lack separate municipal government, but which otherwise physically resemble incorporated places. CDPs within the reservation are Keshena, Neopit, Legend Lake, Zoar and Middle Village.

¹⁰ U.S. Census 1990, 2000 and 2010.

1990 to 4,513 people in 2010. Oconto County experienced the most aggressive growth rate at an increase of 24.6 percent or 7,434 people from 1990 to 2010.

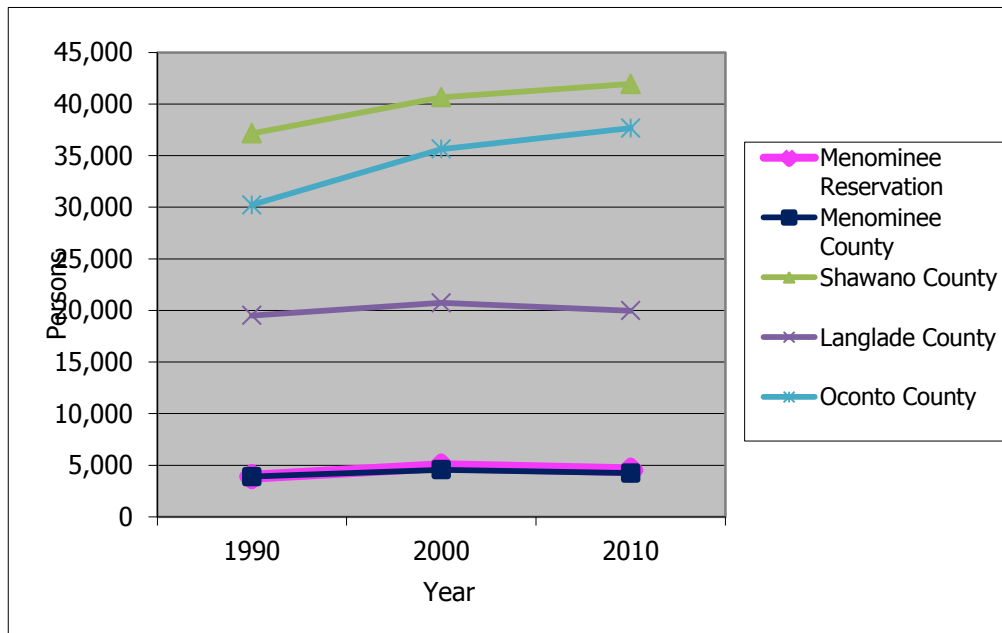
While the Menominee Reservation experienced an overall growth in population from 1990 to 2010, in the last ten years there was a decrease in population of 8.1 percent or 400 people from 2000 to 2010. Similarly, there was a 7.5 percent decrease in the population of the Menominee Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land from 2000 to 2010. For that same time period, the population growth in the State of Wisconsin (6.0 percent), Oconto County (5.7 percent), Shawano County (3.2 percent) and the population decline in Langlade County (-3.7 percent), all outpaced the population growth in the Menominee Reservation (-8.2 percent).

The Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin does not agree with the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau population count on the Menominee Reservation. The opinion of the Tribe is that an undercount of Native Americans occurred. On May 22, 2012, the Census Bureau released the following information, "Coverage of the American Indian and Alaska Native population varied by geography. American Indians and Alaska Natives living on reservations were undercounted by 4.9 percent, compared with a 0.9 percent over count in 2000. The net error for American Indians not living on reservations was not statistically different from zero in 2010 or 2000." See **Appendix B-1** for a 2010 population boundary map of the Menominee Reservation & Off-Reservation Trust Land from the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 3-1. Population Change, 1990 – 2010					
	1990	2000	2010	% Change 2000-2010	% Change 1990-2010
Menominee Reservation	3,890	4,913	4,513	-8.1%	16.0%
Keshena	685	1,394	1,262	-9.5%	84.2%
Neopit	615	839	690	-17.8%	12.2%
Legend Lake	*	1,533	1,525	-0.5%	-0.5%
Zoar	*	124	98	-21.0%	-21.0%
Remainder of Menominee County	*2,590	672	657	-2.2%	-2.2%
Middle Village	0	351	281	-19.9%	-19.9%
Menominee Reservation & Off-Reservation Trust Land	3,397	3,225	3,141	-2.6%	-7.5%
Menominee County	3,890	4,562	4,232	-7.2%	8.8%
Shawano County	37,157	40,664	41,949	3.2%	12.9%
Langlade County	19,505	20,740	19,977	-3.7%	2.4%
Oconto County	30,226	35,634	37,660	5.7%	24.6%
Wisconsin	4,891,769	5,363,715	5,686,986	6.0%	16.3%

*In 1990, the population of both Legend Lake and Zoar are included in the remainder of Menominee County population estimate.

Source: U.S. Census DP-1, 1990-2010

Figure 3-1. Population Change, 1990-2010

Source: U.S. Census DP-1, 1990-2010

Tribal lands held in trust by the United States are classified as “trust” or restricted lands. The U.S. Census considers land held in “trust” to be part of the reservation, while land classified as “fee simple” is not. Land within Menominee County is either held in tribal “trust” status or is classified as “fee simple” lands. A graphical representation of the Tribal lands held in “trust” versus “fee simple” lands is shown in **Appendix B-1**, Reservation Population by Census Block, Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin. The population of the Menominee Reservation and Off-Reservation as shown in **Table 3-2** includes the population per the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau that is located on the reservation and is depicted by the gray areas of the map. While this report acknowledges the differences between lands held in “trust” and “fee simple” lands and the resulting population residing on both, with the exception of this portion of the plan, references to reservation will include the entire population within Menominee County and the contiguous area known as Middle Village in Shawano County. The 1990 to 2010 population change of the Menominee Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land is depicted in **Table 3-2**. There was a 7.5 percent decrease in the population of the Menominee Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land from 1990 to 2010, dissimilar to the slight population increase the Menominee Reservation, as defined in this report, for that same time period (**Table 3-1**). The population of Legend Lake, which is not in trust, would account for this difference in population change.

Table 3-2. Trust Land Population Change, 1990 – 2010					
	1990	2000	2010	% Change 2000-2010	% Change 1990-2010
Menominee Reservation & Off- Reservation Trust Land	3,397	3,225	3,141	-2.6%	-7.5%

Source: U.S. Census DP-1, 1990-2010

Population Forecast

Menominee Reservation's population is equivalent to the population of Menominee County combined with the population of the Census designated place, Middle Village. In the 2010 Census count, Middle Village had an estimated 281 residents and was 6.2 percent of the reservation's population. Since the reservation and County have a only a slight difference in population, Menominee County population projection data from the Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA) is used to give a comparable projection for the population of the Menominee Reservation.

WDOA projects that Menominee County will experience population decline between 2010 and 2035 (**Table 3-3**). As a result, Menominee County's population is expected to decline slightly from 4,549 people in 2010 to 4,411 people in 2020 before decreasing population at a quicker rate, to 3,647 people in 2035. WDOA projects that Menominee County will have an overall population decline of 19.8 percent from 2010 to 2035. Of the five jurisdictions in **Table 3-3**, Menominee County is the only jurisdiction projected to have a decline in population between the 2010 and 2035. Between years 2010 and 2035, the jurisdictions with population growth range from 7.6 percent in Langlade County to 26.3 percent in Oconto County. In Shawano County, Langlade County, Oconto County and the State of Wisconsin, the largest population increase is expected to occur between 2025 and 2035, and ranges from 3.2 percent in Shawano County to 7.3 percent in Oconto County.

Population projections can provide extremely valuable information for local planning but have particular limitations. Population projections are typically based on historical growth patterns and the composition of the current population base, to a large extent the reliability of the projections is dependent on the continuation of past growth trends.

Table 3-3. Population Projections, 2010 - 2035						
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Menominee County	4,549	4,507	4,411	4,231	3,970	3,647
Shawano County	43,214	44,599	45,988	47,192	48,108	48,710
Langlade County	21,862	22,401	22,903	22,281	23,498	23,521
Oconto County	40,402	42,854	45,313	47,573	49,501	51,037
Wisconsin	5,772,363	5,988,439	6,202,802	6,390,904	6,541,180	6,653,931

Source: WDOA Population Projections by Sex, Estimated (2005) and Projected (2010-2035), Wisconsin Counties

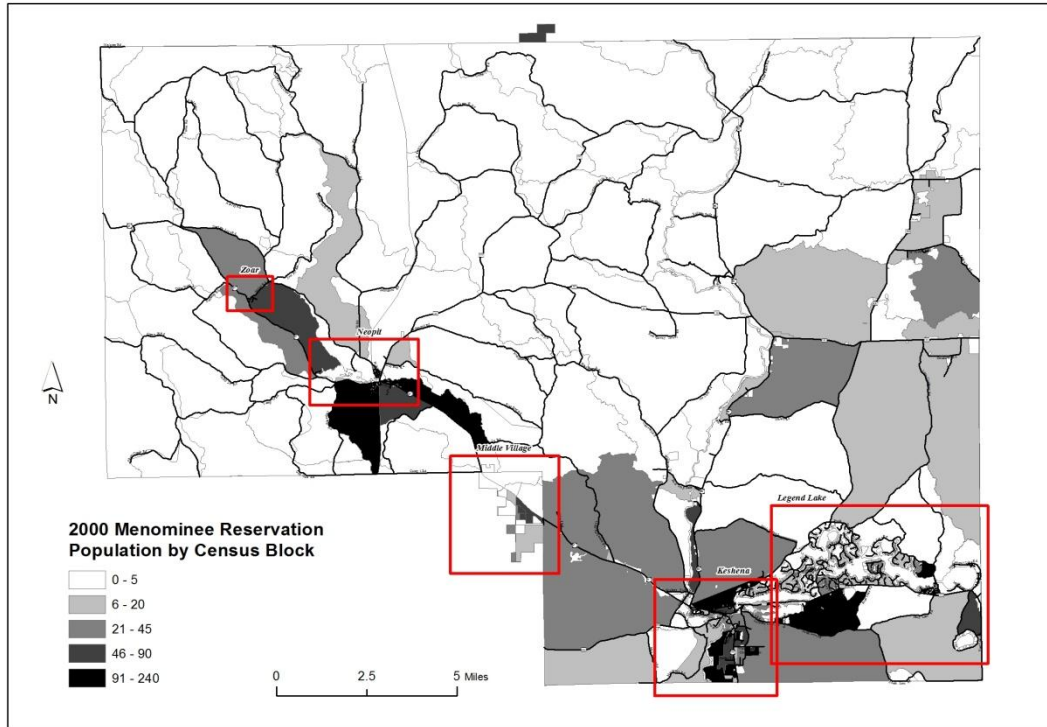
Population Density

Population density reflects the degree of urbanization of a community as well as impacts the demand and cost effectiveness of the provision of urban services. Population density is calculated as the number of people per square mile of land area excluding surface water. In 2010, the average population density for the Menominee Reservation was 12.3 persons per square mile. This was significantly lower than the average population density of Shawano County (47 people/sq. mile), the Oconto County (37.7 people/sq. mile), the Langlade County (22.9 people/sq. mile) and Wisconsin (105 people/sq. mile) (**Table 3-4**).

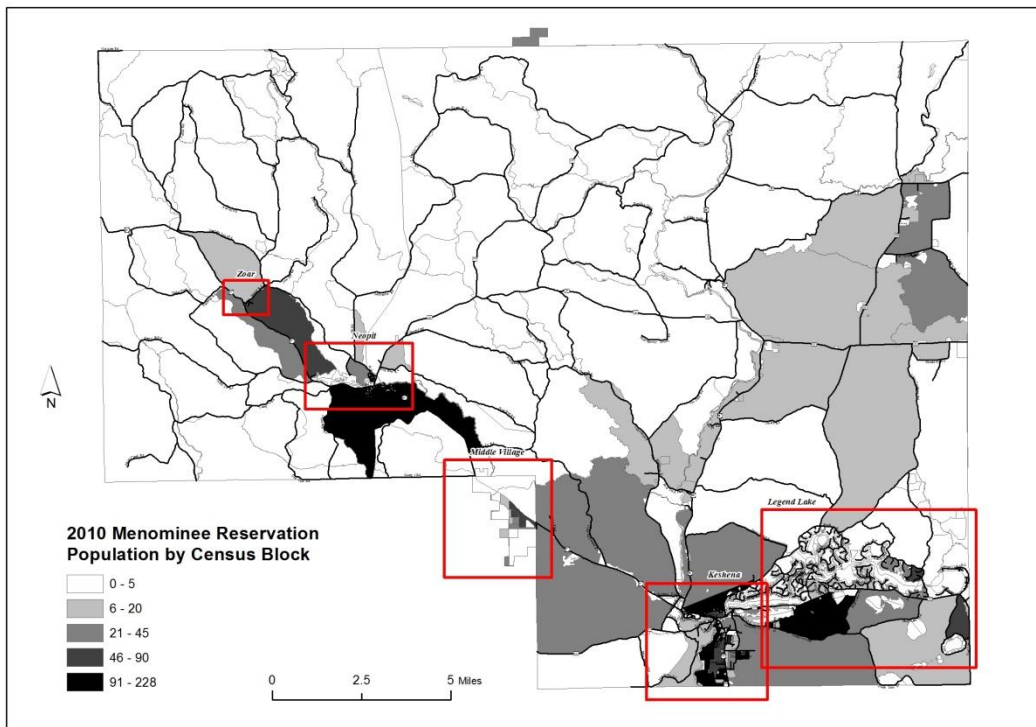
Table 3-4. Population Density, 2010			
Jurisdiction	Population 2010	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Persons/Sq. Mile
Menominee Reservation	4,513	367.0	12.3
Menominee County	4,232	357.6	11.8
Shawano County	41,949	893.1	47.0
Langlade County	19,977	870.6	22.9
Oconto County	37,660	998.0	37.7
Wisconsin	5,686,986	54,157.8	105.0

Source: U.S. Census 2010, DP-1

The change in population density from 2000 to 2010 within the Menominee Reservation is highlighted in **Figure 3-2** and **Figure 3-3**. Despite the fact the Census Designated Places (CDPs) Zoar and Neopit experienced the first and third largest population losses in the reservation from 2000 to 2010 by 21.0 percent and 17.8 percent, respectively; this area became slightly denser along County Road M and State Highway 47 between the same time periods. Legend Lake experienced the lowest loss in population in the reservation between 2000 and 2010 by 0.5 percent, which correlates with the slight population density growth in the area east of Sand Lake Road. From 2000 to 2010 Keshena experienced a loss of population density west of State Highway 55. Similar to Middle Village's large population loss of 19.9 percent from 2000 to 2010, this area also experienced a loss in population density during that time period. See **Appendix B-2** and **Appendix B-3** for a detailed view of the population density change between 2000 and 2010 for each of the five CDPs within the reservation outlined in red on the maps below (**Figure 3-2** and **Figure 3-3**).

Figure 3-2. Menominee Reservation Population Density, 2000

Source: U.S. Census 2000, SF-1

Figure 3-3. Menominee Reservation Population Density, 2010

Source: U.S. Census 2010, DP-1

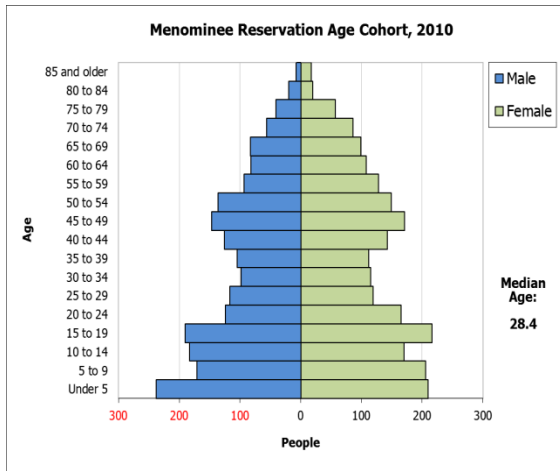
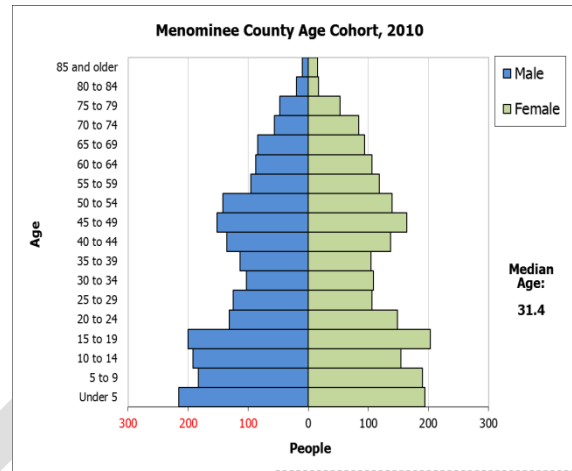
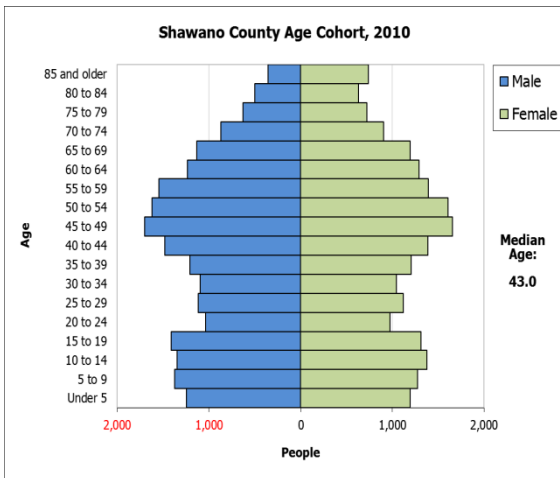
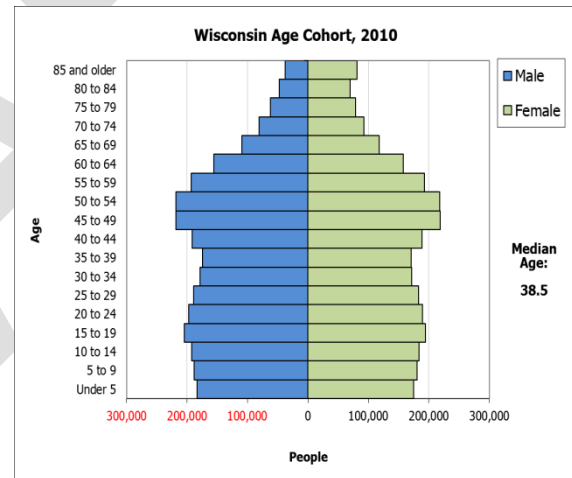
Age Distribution

The age structure of a population impacts the service, housing, and transportation needs of a community. In 2010, the median age for the Menominee Reservation was 28.4 years (**Appendix B-4, Figure 3-4**); this was significantly younger (about 10 to 15 years) than Shawano County (43.0 years), Langlade County (45.7 years), Oconto County (43.7 years) and Wisconsin (38.5 years). While the Menominee Reservation has a younger population, its population is aging similarly to the State and surrounding counties. Between 2000 and 2010, the median age of the Menominee Reservation rose from 25.2 years to 28.4 years which is 3.2 years or 12.7 percent.

School age children (5 to 19 years) was the Menominee Reservation's largest age cohort in both 2000 (32.2 percent) and 2010 (26.5 percent). Within the reservation the area with the largest percent of school age children in 2010, was Keshena (32.0 percent). Although school age children in the Menominee Reservation still made up the largest cohort in 2010, an aging population has led to its decrease and an increase in the reservation's second largest age cohort; the baby boomer population (45 to 64 years) at 23.4 percent. The next largest age cohort for the reservation by 0.7 percent is the child bearing population (25 to 44 years) at 22.7 percent in 2010. The school age children have grown since 2000 and will continue to age, eventually making up the Menominee Tribe's future workforce. This growing workforce allows for tremendous potential and is a resource that may have positive economic development impacts on the reservation. As a result, the Tribe, County, School District and the College of the Menominee Nation should work together to educate, train and promote its growing and educated workforce.

Differing from the Menominee Reservation, the age cohort garnering the largest percentage of population in Shawano County (28.7 percent), Langlade County (31.1 percent), Oconto County (31.9 percent) and the State (27.7 percent) in 2010 was the 45 to 64 year age cohort. The portion of elderly residents (65 years and older) in the reservation increased from 8.3 percent in 2000 to 11.3 percent in 2010, however, continued to trail behind Shawano County (18.3 percent), Langlade County (20.0 percent), Oconto County (16.0 percent) and the State (13.7 percent) in 2010. The area within the reservation having the largest percentage of elderly residents in 2010 was Legend Lake at 13.0 percent.

In the Menominee Reservation, similar to Menominee County, Shawano County and the State in 2010, males slightly outnumbered females in the preschool (under 5) age cohorts (**Figure 3-4**). However, unlike the State and Shawano County, females in the reservation and Menominee County lead the population in school age (15-19) and every age cohort after in 2010. This would indicate that more males move out of the reservation after graduating from high school than females, possibly to seek employment, military service or other opportunities. Females outnumber males in every jurisdiction in the 65 years and older age cohort.

Figure 3-4. Percent Population by Age Cohort, 2010**Menominee Reservation****Menominee County****Shawano County****Wisconsin**

Source: U.S. Census 2010, DP-1

Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age cohort projections have been made by the WDOA for Menominee County (**Table 3-5**). According to the WDOA, the population is anticipated to decrease from 2010 to 2035 by 19.8 percent. Additionally, the share of the population under 65 is expected to decrease between 2010 and 2035. During this time frame the age cohort with the largest decrease is anticipated to be the population from ages 5-19 by 6.1 percent. As a result, the largest percent change in the population between 2010 and 2035 is expected to occur as an increase of 12.8 percent in persons 65 and older.

Table 3-5. Population Projection by Age Cohort, 2010 – 2035										
	Year	Under 5	Under 5	5 to 19	5 to 19	20 to 64	20 to 64	65 and older	65 and older	Total
Menominee County	2010	411	9.0%	1,076	23.7%	2,560	56.3%	502	11.0%	4,549
	2015	396	8.8%	939	20.8%	2,592	57.5%	580	12.9%	4,507
	2020	357	8.1%	898	20.4%	2,494	56.5%	662	15.0%	4,411
	2025	309	7.3%	842	19.9%	2,288	54.1%	792	18.7%	4,231
	2030	258	6.5%	755	19.0%	2,081	52.4%	876	22.1%	3,970
	2035	213	5.8%	643	17.6%	1,924	52.8%	867	23.8%	3,647

Source: WDOA Population Projections by Sex and Age, Estimated (2005) and Projected (2010-2035), Wisconsin Counties

Household Structure and Trends Analysis

Household Size

Household size and changes in household structure help define the demand for different types and sizes of housing units. The composition of a household coupled with the level of education, training, and age also impact the income potential for that household. It also helps define the need for services such as childcare, transportation, and other personal services. Decreases in household size create a need for additional housing units and accompanying infrastructure, even if no increase in population occurs.

Household size for the Menominee Reservation and all jurisdictions (**Appendix B-5**) decreased between 2000 and 2010. While average household size in the Menominee Reservation decreased at the fastest rate during this time period, it was still well above the averages for Shawano County and the State. The average household size decreased by 5.9 percent in the reservation from 3.4 in 2000 to 3.2 in 2010. The area within the reservation with the largest average household size was Keshena at 3.4, while the area with the lowest average household size was Legend Lake at 2.9. Household size in Menominee Reservation has been typically larger than other counties in the state due to a strong extended family structure (children and grandchildren sharing housing).

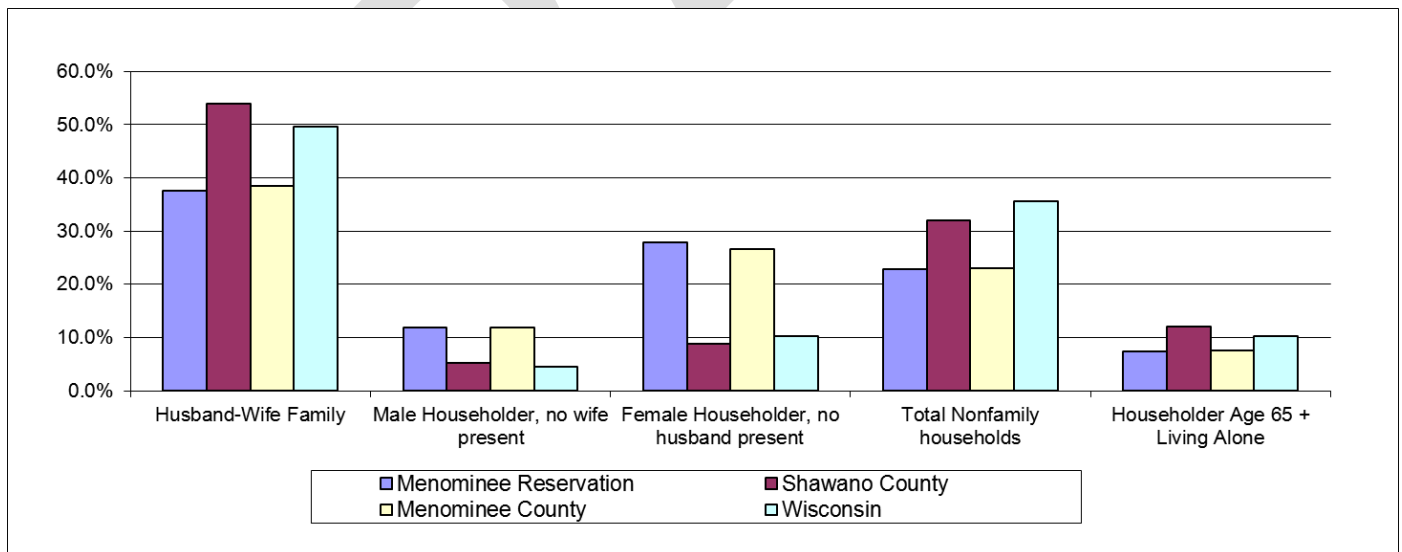
According to the U.S. Census, the Menominee Reservation experienced a decrease in the share of households with six or more persons and an accompanying increase in the share of households with one person between 2000 and 2010. During the same time period, households with two, three, or four persons remained relatively unchanged. This decrease in larger household size may be due to a loss of family structure or an aging population.

In 2010, 16.2 percent of households in the Menominee Reservation were three person households, similar to Shawano County (14.4 percent), Langlade County (14.6 percent), Oconto County (14.3 percent), and the State (14.9 percent). Unlike the other jurisdictions, households in the reservation with four or more people per household in 2010 made up 38.8 percent of the population compared to Shawano County (20.3 percent), Langlade County (16.7 percent), Oconto County (20.4 percent), and the State (21.1 percent). Households with two people or less in the reservation made up 44.4 percent of the population while the same number of people per households in other jurisdictions made up about 65 percent of the population, Shawano County (65.3 percent), Langlade County (68.7 percent), Oconto County (65.3 percent), and the State (64.0 percent).

Household Composition

The household composition in the Menominee Reservation and Menominee County varied from Shawano County, Langlade County, Oconto County, and the State in both 2000 and 2010 (**Figure 3-5 & Table 3-6a – 3-6b**). While married couples/husband and wife families made up over half of the total households in years 2000 and 2010 in Shawano County (58.3 percent, 53.9 percent), Langlade County (56.7 percent, 52.1 percent), Oconto County (60.7 percent, 57.9 percent) and the State (53.2 percent, 49.6 percent) in both time periods, less than half of the households in the Menominee Reservation and Menominee County were of a similar makeup in both 2000 (41.8 percent) and 2010 (37.6 percent). People over the age of 65 were less likely to live alone and both females and males were more likely to be the sole head of a family household in the Menominee Reservation and Menominee County, than the other four jurisdictions.

Figure 3-5. Percent Households by Type, 2010



Source: U.S. Census 2010, DP-1

Table 3-6a. Households by Type, 2000

2000	Total Households	Family Households						Nonfamily Households			
		Married-couple family		Male Householder, no wife present		Female Householder, no husband present		Total Nonfamily households		Householder Age 65 + Living Alone	
Menominee Reservation	1,439	601	41.8%	147	10.2%	394	27.4%	297	20.6%	89	6.2%
Keshena	353	110	31.2%	43	12.2%	143	40.5%	57	16.1%	23	6.5%
Neopit	226	77	34.1%	26	11.5%	86	38.1%	37	16.4%	8	3.5%
Legend Lake	538	280	52.0%	41	7.6%	81	15.1%	136	25.3%	40	7.4%
Zoar	29	15	51.7%	3	10.3%	6	20.7%	5	17.2%	1	3.4%
Remainder of Menominee County	199	90	45.2%	22	11.1%	42	21.1%	45	22.6%	14	7.0%
Middle Village	94	29	30.9%	12	12.8%	36	38.3%	17	18.1%	3	3.2%
Menominee County	1,345	572	42.5%	135	10.0%	358	26.6%	280	20.8%	86	6.4%
Shawano County	15,815	9,220	58.3%	676	4.3%	1,258	8.0%	4,661	29.5%	1,908	12.1%
Langlade County	8,452	4,792	56.7%	338	4.0%	689	8.2%	2,633	31.2%	1,147	13.6%
Oconto County	13,979	8,479	60.7%	609	4.4%	958	6.9%	3,933	28.1%	1,492	10.7%
Wisconsin	2,084,544	1,108,597	53.2%	77,918	3.7%	200,300	9.6%	697,729	33.5%	207,206	9.9%

Source: U.S. Census 2000, DP-1

Table 3-6b. Households by Type, 2010

2010	Total Households	Family Households						Nonfamily Households			
		Husband-Wife Family		Male Householder, no wife present		Female Householder, no husband present		Total Nonfamily households		Householder Age 65 + Living Alone	
Menominee Reservation	1,400	526	37.6%	166	11.9%	389	27.8%	319	22.8%	102	7.3%
Keshena	358	98	27.4%	39	10.9%	150	41.9%	71	19.8%	24	6.7%
Neopit	211	61	28.9%	23	10.9%	65	30.8%	62	29.4%	15	7.1%
Legend Lake	521	252	48.4%	62	11.9%	86	16.5%	121	23.2%	42	8.1%
Zoar	30	13	43.3%	2	6.7%	6	20.0%	9	30.0%	4	13.3%
Remainder of Menominee County	198	83	41.9%	30	15.2%	44	22.2%	41	20.7%	14	7.1%
Middle Village	82	19	23.2%	10	12.2%	38	46.3%	15	18.3%	3	3.7%
Menominee County	1,318	507	38.5%	156	11.8%	351	26.6%	304	23.1%	99	7.5%
Shawano County	17,019	9,171	53.9%	894	5.3%	1,501	8.8%	5,453	32.0%	2,052	12.1%
Langlade County	8,587	4,471	52.1%	413	4.8%	745	8.7%	2,958	34.4%	1,141	13.3%
Oconto County	15,415	8,928	57.9%	751	4.9%	1,076	7.0%	4,660	30.2%	1,551	10.1%
Wisconsin	2,279,768	1,131,344	49.6%	103,625	4.5%	233,948	10.3%	810,851	35.6%	232,251	10.2%

Source: U.S. Census 2010, DP-1

Household Forecasts

Household projections have been made by the WDOA for Menominee County (**Table 3-7**). According to the WDOA the number of households in Menominee County is expected to peak by 2020, increasing by about 7.1 percent from 1,569 in 2010 and 1,680 in 2025, before falling off slightly between 2020 and 2035 to 1,563 households. From 2010 to 2035 the number of households in Menominee County is projected to only fall by 0.4 percent. The increase in the number of households from 2010 to 2020 is expected to result from a continued decrease in the household size. Between 2010 and 2035, it is anticipated that the household size will decrease from 2.9 persons per household to 2.3.

Table 3-7. Menominee County Household Projections, 2010 to 2035											
2010		2015		2020		2025		2030		2035	
No. HH	Persons per HH	No. HH	Persons per HH	No. HH	Persons per HH	No. HH	Persons per HH	No. HH	Persons per HH	No. HH	Persons per HH
1,569	2.87	1,647	2.71	1,680	2.60	1,675	2.50	1,635	2.40	1,563	2.31

Source: WDOA Projected Households for Wisconsin Counties: 2005 – 2035

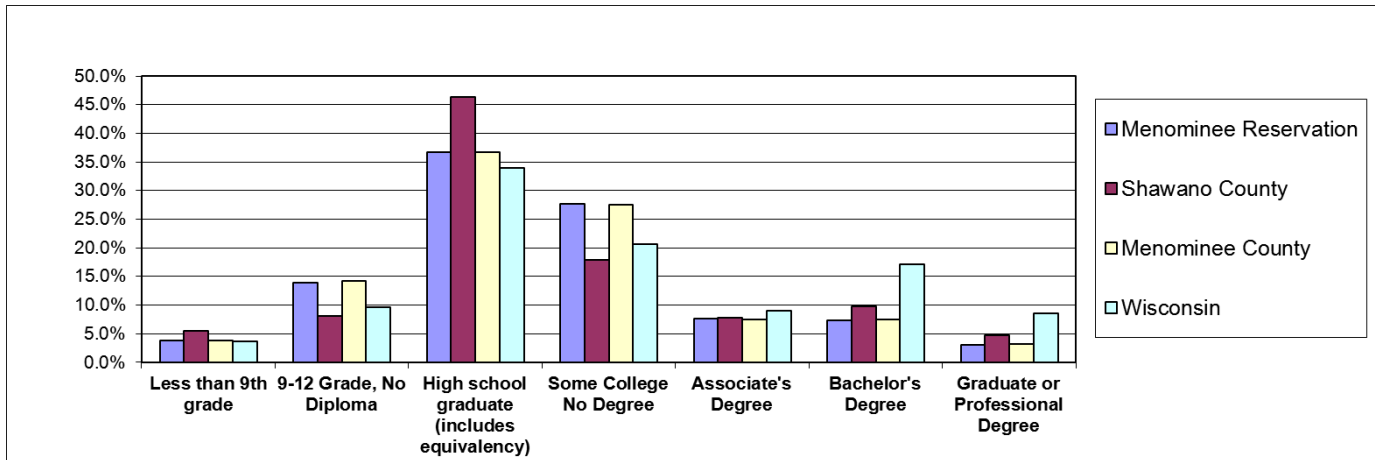
Income and Education Analysis

Educational Attainment

According to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Menominee Reservation had a similar percentage of people ages 25 or older who has less than a 9th grade education at 3.8 percent as compared to Menominee County (3.8 percent), Langlade County (4.3 percent), Oconto County (3.8 percent) and the State of Wisconsin (3.7 percent) (**Appendix B-6 & Figure 3-6**). Shawano, however, had a slightly higher percentage of the same educational attainment group at 5.4 percent. The reservation and Menominee County both had the highest percentage of people who did not complete high school at 13.9 and 14.2 percent respectively. While these students did not complete high school in the Menominee Reservation or County, it does not necessarily mean that they did not complete school somewhere else. Some of these students could have attended a boarding school or taken advantage of school choice and never returned to the reservation or County.

In the 5-year estimate, the reservation and Menominee County also both had the highest percentage of people ages 25 or older who have had some or no college degree. The reservation falls at 27.7 percent and Menominee County is at 27.5 percent as compared to the other four jurisdictions which all are about 20 percent or below for those who have had some or no college degree.

In the share of residents who have obtained an associate's degree or a bachelor's degree, the Menominee Reservation (7.6 percent, 7.3 percent) lagged slightly behind Shawano County (7.7 percent, 9.8 percent), Langlade County (7.4 percent, 8.6 percent) and Oconto County (10.4 percent, 9.6 percent). The reservation and Menominee County also trailed slightly behind the State for percent of the population having an associate's degree, with 9.0 percent. However, all of these jurisdictions fall far behind the State (17.1 percent) for those having a bachelor's degree. The proportion of people completing a graduate or professional degree decreased in all jurisdictions except the State of Wisconsin, ranging from 3.0 percent to 4.7 percent for the reservation and Shawano County and 8.6 percent for the State.

Figure 3-6. Percent of Educational Attainment, 2006-2010 ACS 5 Year Estimates

Source: U.S. Census, 2006-2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Income Levels

Three commonly used income measures are median household income, median family income and per capita income. Median income is derived by examining the entire income distribution and calculating the point where one-half of incomes fall below that point, the median, and one-half above that point. Per capita income measures income per person, and is calculated by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population of that particular group, including men, women and children, regardless of age and earning potential.

Table 3-8 gives a 2006-2010 5-year estimate of median household, median family and per capita income values between the Menominee Reservation, Menominee County, Shawano County, Langlade County, Oconto County, and the State of Wisconsin. The Menominee Reservation had the lowest median household (\$25,747), median family (\$27,771), and per capita income (\$11,514) compared to the other five jurisdictions. The State of Wisconsin maintained a higher median household (\$51,595), median family (\$64,869) and per capita income (\$26,624) in all six measures.

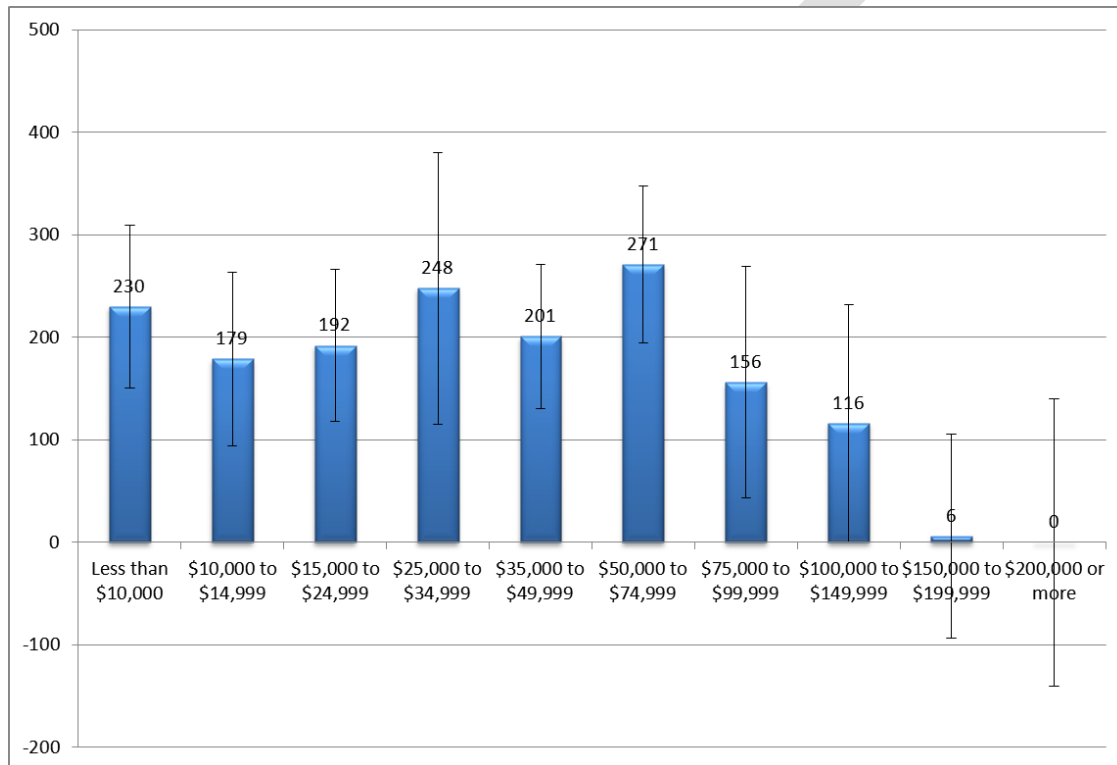
	Median Household Income		Median Family Income		Per Capita Income	
	Estimate	MOE +/-	Estimate	MOE +/-	Estimate	MOE +/-
Menominee Reservation	\$25,747	\$7,213	\$27,771	\$12,425	\$11,514	\$3,987
Menominee County	\$31,076	\$6,623	\$37,176	\$11,074	\$14,794	\$1,973
Shawano County	\$45,841	\$1,270	\$53,337	\$1,562	\$22,539	\$755
Langlade County	\$41,034	\$1,318	\$49,897	\$2,626	\$22,025	\$842
Oconto County	\$46,633	\$1,636	\$55,367	\$1,846	\$24,521	\$834
Wisconsin	\$51,598	\$143	\$64,869	\$283	\$26,624	\$116

Source: U.S. Census 2006-2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates, *MOE = Margin of Error

Median and per capita income figures are often used to compare income across communities. Examining the distribution of household income, however, provides a clearer picture of income

within a community. This allows communities to target policies, programs, housing and economic development opportunities to better meet the needs of their residents. Shown in **Figure 3-7**, income categories with the largest number of households in the Menominee Reservation include less than \$10,000 (14.4 percent), \$10,000 to \$14,999 (11.2 percent) and \$25,000 to \$29,999 (12.1 percent). Income categories with the smallest number of households include those with an income of \$150,000 or more (0.38 percent).

Figure 3-7. Menominee Reservation Distribution of Households by Income Range, 2006-2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Source: U.S. Census, 2006-2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates *Bar line represents Margin of Error for each Income Range

Poverty Status

The poverty level is determined by the U.S. Census Bureau and is based on current cost of living estimates, as adjusted for household size. The 2006-2010 5-year estimate shows that the Menominee Reservation and Menominee County had the highest poverty levels for both the total persons below the poverty level (32.6 percent, 31.6 percent) and total families living below the poverty level (32.9 percent, 32.1 percent) (**Table 3-9**). Poverty was less common in Shawano County, Langlade County, Oconto County, and the State for this time period. In the 2006-2010 5-year estimates, about 11 percent of residents in Shawano County (11.9 percent), Langlade County (11.0 percent), Oconto County (11.8 percent) and the State (11.6 percent) lived in poverty compared to 8.5 percent of families in Shawano County, 8.4 percent of families in Langlade County, 8.7 percent of families in Oconto County, and 7.7 percent families living below the poverty level in the State of Wisconsin.

Table 3-9. Poverty Status, 2006-2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates												
	Total Persons			Total Persons Below Poverty Level			Total Families			Total Families Below Poverty Level		
	Estimate	Percent	MOE +/-	Estimate	Percent	MOE +/-	Estimate	Percent	MOE +/-	Estimate	Percent	MOE +/-
Menominee Reservation	4,452	100.0%	87	1,452	32.6%	357	1,222	100.0%	145	402	32.9%	21
Menominee County	4,251	100.0%	2	1,344	31.6%	350	1,157	100.0%	142	371	32.1%	33
Shawano County	40,957	100.0%	217	4,872	11.9%	629	12,059	100.0%	333	1,025	8.5%	14
Langlade County	19,775	100.0%	394	2,179	11.0%	371	6,175	100.0%	221	519	8.4%	11
Oconto County	37,280	100.0%	153	4,393	11.8%	485	11,578	100.0%	277	1,007	8.7%	13
Wisconsin	5,486,658	100.0%	1,381	637,613	11.6%	9,091	1,479,581	100.0%	7,595	113,928	7.7%	228

Source: U.S. Census, 2006-2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates

*MOE = Margin of Error

Most discussions regarding poverty tend to focus on children and elderly, as they are considered dependent populations which have little to no ability to change their circumstances. As a result, they are the populations most in need of assistance. However, as the U.S. economy moves from a manufacturing based economy to a service based economy, many individuals find themselves falling into a category called the working poor. Economic development policies which encourage skill development, training and living wage jobs could help the Menominee Reservation reduce the number of persons living in poverty. The living wage is defined as the hourly wage which will cover the cost of a two bedroom apartment and other basic expenses in a community within a 40 hour work week.

According to the 2006-2010 ACS 5-year estimates, children (persons under 18) were more likely to live below poverty than elderly residents for all three jurisdictions (**Table 3-10**). Not only were children more likely to live below poverty, they comprised a greater number and share of total persons in poverty than elderly residents. For example, 609 children lived in poverty compared with 56 persons age 65 and older in the Menominee Reservation. Residents of the Menominee Reservation, regardless of age, were more likely to live in poverty than Shawano County or the State between the 2006-2010 5-year period. During this time¹¹, 42.0 percent of children lived in poverty on the Menominee Reservation compared to 18.8 percent in Shawano County and 15.8 percent in the State. In comparison, 56 or 11.5 percent of individuals age 65 or older lived in poverty on the reservation compared to 9.8 percent in Shawano County and 7.9 percent in the State. Persons under 65 consist of the working class and children. In the reservation, 31.3 percent of the people in this group were below poverty. While in Shawano County (9.8 percent) and the State (10.8 percent), only about ten percent of the individuals in this portion of the population were living below poverty.

Table 3-10. Poverty Status by Age, 2006-2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates									
	Menominee Reservation			Shawano County			Wisconsin		
	Estimate	Percent	MOE +/-	Estimate	Percent	MOE +/-	Estimate	Percent	MOE +/-
Total Persons	4,452	100.0%	87	40,957	100.0%	217	5,486,658	100.0%	1,381
Persons Under 18									
Total Persons	1,451	32.6%	98	9,505	23.2%	94	1,320,901	24.1%	1,434
Below Poverty	609	42.0%	192	1,789	18.8%	352	208,131	15.8%	5,299
Persons 18 to 64									
Total Persons	2,512	56.4%	86	24,400	59.6%	113	3,443,009	62.8%	858
Below Poverty	787	31.3%	195	2,392	9.8%	317	372,230	10.8%	4,905
Persons 65 & Older									
Total Persons	489	11.0%	76	7,052	17.2%	140	722,748	13.2%	596
Below Poverty	56	11.5%	39	691	9.8%	143	57,252	7.9%	1,799

Source: U.S. Census, 2006-2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates

*MOE = Margin of Error

¹¹ U.S. Census, 2006-2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates.